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are their respective patronesses, the things taught in them being suited to the different situations of the scholars, would be extremely desirable.

The children of the first class, viz., of lower trades-people, &c., should be made very expert at their needle; should be taught to cut out, make, and mend their own clothes, also knitting, reading, writing, and the first rules of arithmetic.

For the second class, days-schools of industry, where either wool-spinning, or some other branch of manufacture occupies the greater part of their time, where they receive the amount of their labour, either in money or clothes, as in the Spinning-school at York, would be most desirable. In these schools, however, they should also be taught to read, knit, and sew, and especially to mend their own clothes. Schools of this sort are peculiarly useful, where the mothers go out as washerwomen, &c.

The things taught in schools for children of the third class should, I think, be confined to sewing, knitting, and reading. At Leeds, some ladies, friends of the writer, have a school of this sort, where the girls attend only one-half of the day, the other half being employed in some branch of manufacture; one set attending in the morning, the other in the afternoon.

The rooms of all these different schools should be large and airy, and where there are no Sunday-schools, which the children also attend, it would be desirable, that they should go along with the Mistress on the Sunday, to church, or to some other place of worship; except, however, in particular instances, where the parents themselves, one or both, regularly attend public worship; in which case, it would generally be better not to separate the family.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

NAIVETÉ.

IT is that sort of amiable ingenuousness, or undisguised openness which seems to give us some degree of superiority over the person which shows it: a certain infantine simplicity which we love in our hearts, but which displays some features of the character that we think we could have art enough to hide; and which, therefore, always leads us to smile at the person who discovers this character. It often accompanies great talents, as in Dr. Goldsmith; and although commerce with the world, and collision with the men of it, are apt to wear off entirely these amiable peculiarities; yet they often cling to the last, in those who, like the Dr., enter into the world late in life, and remain in it a sort of men-children. Dr. Johnson, who had a great deal of envy in his composition, and who had no real poetical genius, although by dint of labour, et "invita Minerva" he could set himself doggedly to work, and accomplish a nervous translation, was accustomed to play upon the naiveté of Goldsmith, whose spots, like those of the sun, could be rendered manifest by the assistance of art, but had no effect in obscuring his lustre. Naiveté has so frequently been seen to accompany great talents, that there are instances of men with little talents, who, by affecting naiveté, make themselves mere *naturals*. There is something indescribably attractive in the awkwardness of children, and some men retain this to the end of life, which is however often assimilated with qualities so excellent, that we not only learn to excuse, but even to love it, from the association; and prize the man as being a curious variety of the kind. It makes all he says and does, appear more

witty, and more wise, than in one who retains less originality, or, what is more truly called, oddity of character. When an old lady of ninety, said to Fontenelle, who was, at the same time, nearly ninety-five years of age, "Death has surely forgotten us, Mons. Fontenelle!" "Hush," answered the Nonagenarian, with the most pleasing naiveté, "Hush," said he, putting his finger on her mouth. How much of nature, of humour, and of good-humour, was contained in that single word of a great man, descending fast to a second childhood. The fair sex have seldom any naiveté, but often the affectation of it. Their education carefully obliterates distinctions of character; and the varnish of "accomplishments" is so uniformly, although for the most part, thinly spread over the female mind, that it is with difficulty we can, in a slight acquaintance, observe any traces of difference among young ladies. Naivete in writing, gives it an inimitable charm. It is best exemplified in the fables of Fontaine, and in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," in which the *manner* of telling the story, forms the universal attraction. The poet Cowper has much of the same happiness, the "curiosa felicitas," so seldom seen and so inestimable in value. What elegant simplicity, for example, in the following lines—

"Marble may flatter, and lest this should seem
O'ercharg'd with praises on so dear a
theme,
Altho' thy worth be more than half suppress'd,
Love shall be satisfied, and veil the rest."

The same masterly ease in the following couplet is well contrasted with the elaborate chiming of poets without any individuality of character, the chirping grass-hoppers of every meadow:

BELFAST MAG. NO. XLIX.

I grieve my adverse fate,
By too compulsive atoms hurl'd,
Which hurried me into a world
Where you—arriv'd too late.

Another instance of beautiful simplicity in "The Neglected Lover,"

"I do confess thou'rt kind and fair,
And that I might been brought to love thee,
Had I not found the gentlest air
That zephyrs waft, had pow'r to move thee;
But I can let thee now alone,
As worthy to be loved by none—"

"The morning rose, that untouch'd stands,
Mixed with its briars, how sweet it smells!
But press'd and strain'd through ruder hands,
Its sweet no longer with it dwells;
This scent and beauty, both are gone,
And leaves fall from it, one by one."

"Such fate, ere long, will thee betide,
When thou hast handled been awhile,
With sere flowers to be thrown aside;
And I shall sigh when some will smile,
To see thy love for every one,
Hath brought thee to be lov'd by none," A.P.

For the *Belfast Monthly Magazine*.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

WERE it the object of the new science of Statistics, to unfold the power of benefiting mankind; did it tend, by exposing the superabundance of one country, to point out where another might be provided with whatever its soil or climate denied to its inhabitants; or did it tend to bind in friendly bonds the great family of mankind, it would soon meet with the approbation, and number among its students every Philanthropist. But as the inquiries are at present directed, little benefit is to be expected, by pur-